The Saturday Evening Post.

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CONDITIONS.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO THE WILD ROSE.

I saw thee, bending o'er the stream,
In sullen grandeur pine away;
While the bright sun's unclouded beam
Still bade thy bloom and beauty stay—

In vain the cheerful warmth he gave,
Vain was the gentle zephyr's care,
That eve beheld thy bloomless grave,
And shed her tears of sorrow there—

For thou didst mourn the cruel blight
That struck thy blooming mates around,
When ev'ry flow'ret sunk in night,
While hushed was every sylvan sound.

O! may the bard in glen retir'd,
Thus wear his evening hours away,
When joys his youthful bosom fir'd
And all his cherish'd hopes decay—

And when the eye of Friendship views
No lov'd companions grace the scene,
How dull are fancy's orient hues,
How sad is summer's robe of green.

Oh! who would then refuse to leave
This desert, void of every bloom,
When Friendship's hand has ceas'd to weave
A chaplet to conceal the tomb.

November 1822. C.

THE SHIPWRECK.

Inscribed to the inventor of the Life-Preserving Mattresses.

'Twas on the coast of Britain's isle,
Along her rugged strand,
Where dizzy cliffs, and surges high,
Rise awful, dread, and grand—
A gallant barque, from Freedom's shore,
There rode the stormy sea,
While howled the blast along the wave,
And to her crew loud warning gave
Of fearful destiny.

In vain they strive the sails to furl,
The wind her white wings rends;
And now they breathe a sad adieu
To sweethearts, wives, and friends;
Her masts are gone, her decks are swept,
A guideless wreck she floats;
And now with fury onward borne,
She strikes the reef—in pieces torn—
And washed away her boats!

Now dashed against the pointed rocks,
The seamen gasp for breath,
While each returning billow bears
A victim pale of death:
But, see! one gallant hardy tar,
The surges' fury braves;
Unharmed amid the storm, alone,
Against the cliffs he's furious thrown,
Borne high upon the waves.

No plank he grasps, no spar affords
His weary limbs relief;
Yet hope beside him sits serene,
And dries the tears of grief:
'Twas JACKSON gave the means to save,
On a MATTRESS he glides;
His shiners safe, in pockets strong,
Secure to shore he glides along,
And stems the rushing tides.

Then, ye who tempt the raging sea,
Amid the thunder's roar;
Who o'er the treach'rous billows rove,
To seek a foreign shore—
To Jackson for Mattresses go,
Mattresses life to save,
Then tho' the winds terrific blow,
And frowning cliffs their summits show,
You'll safe all danger brave.

BOSTON BARD.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following lines were suggested by a circumstance as interesting to the naturalist as it was remarkable to the philosopher, which occurred on the morning of the 1st instant:—the roar of THUNDER, the LIGHTNING's flash, and the descending sheets of RAIN.

When the Almighty walks upon the "wings of the wind," and rides foremost in the storm, we feel that his power reigneth, and it presents to the imagination an astonishing scene of grandeur and sublimity: even the sinner is unable to withstand it, but is made to fear and tremble; he feels the existence of a Deity, and knows that it is of his mercy he is not consumed—that he is not absorbed in the whirlpool of vice, or dashed to pieces on the rock of iniquity. He speaks, and the vivid lightning glances through the darkening clouds. He commands, and the bellowing thunder rolls over our heads with a voice terrible indeed to him, who, conscious that he deserves the indignation of an offended God, "shrinks into pompous nothing."

Not so the Christian—he, amid the war of elements, remains undisturbed;—he trusts in the unslumbering shepherd of Israel, and knows in whom he trusts—he hears the rough blast driving from the North, but fears it not—he sees the Heavens gathering blackness, but is not afraid—tranquility reigns in his heart, and religion is his sole support;

"His hand he fixes on the skies,
And bids earth roll; nor feels her idle whirl."

If, then, in the hour of distress, when the waves of the sea roll high, and we think there is no hope, the good man is supported, will he not feel the same hand underneath to bear up his sinking soul, in the moment of keenest anguish? Yes! when tost on the ocean of life—"That sea without a calm"—when our sins are set in array, and the hand writing on the wall testifies against us—when we are weighed in the balance of truth and found wanting—then, if with a steady eye we turn to our Saviour, he will calm the troubled mind, will whisper, Peace—be still.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There is a practice very prevalent amongst a certain class of people, who have an "itch" for telling wonderful stories and embellishing their narrations with such improbable *facts* as to exceed the limits of credibility. This is what is ironically termed *stretching*—and by habitually indulging the practice, the moral faculty of the mind becomes blunted, and in time contracts such a degree of turpitude as scarcely to know when the truth is spoken—A man may repeat a falsehood so often that the habit may fix it upon his mind so that he may be deceived into the belief of its truth. A desire of "telling a good story," frequently induces a man to fill up defaults in a narrative with expletives that are entirely false, and hence it is that many persons, otherwise apparently well-meaning incur the charge of *fibbing*.—By contracting habits of this kind, the use of language is in a great measure defeated, for the design of speech is to communicate a knowledge of truth—to make us understand each other. Now if a person relates a thing as true which he knows to be false, he deceives into erroneous notions of things and when repeatedly detected in the pernicious practice, justly forfeits all claims to confidence. Falsehood, in whatever garb it may be dressed up, whether joke, anecdote, quiz, or *bore*, is still a deception, and there may be various degrees of criminality attached to it, it is an evil and at variance with sober truth. These things, however, pass very current among us—innocent falsehoods as some would term them, or *white lies* according to the wag's vocabulary—but if they are falsehoods intended to deceive, are they not lies? as such they are condemned by every sound moralist—If falsehood in any shape is pardonable it is that which is told out of pleasantry, in order to ridicule and expose those who are notoriously habituated to the practice, by out-doing them in their own way, i. e. *outlying* them. This has been successfully practised upon some both verbally and in print, especially against romantic and extravagant writers who have published the most palpable falsehoods, with solemn professions of telling the truth.

FRAMPTON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

IDLE HOURS—No. 2.

O let me autumn, to thy grandeurs raise
One modest tribute of deserving praise,
Each feeling mind admires thy soothing powers,
Thy fading verdure and thy leafless bowers.

There is a melancholy feeling which the fading verdure of the forest creates, before the tempests of the winter have completely stripped it, that is always grateful to a cultivated mind. There is a disposition in our nature which this season elicits, that teaches us to look upon our fellow beings, whether they be friends or enemies, with a spirit of affection and forgiveness, and if we cannot wholly pardon, at least to palliate. The closing of the year is like the twilight of existence—The hallowed stillness of creation—the last straggling leaf that twitters mournfully from the verdureless bough—the golden refulgence of an autumn's sunset—all reminds us, that like summer, we must sink into the cold and cheerless apathy of the tomb. The hopes that cheered us in our early life, how have they vanished! The bliss fraught prospects that wore the stamp of Reason, how they have been darkened! The friends that smiled upon our youth, where are they.

"The storms that wreck the wintry sky,
No more disturb their deep repose,
Than summer evening's latest sigh
That shuts the rose."

The love that cheered our gloomy moments, where is it? All, like the autumn's sunset have departed and in glory; or like its withered leaf have dropped silently and regretted into the bosom of eternal rest.

But though it may be well for us to gaze a moment on the darker side of life, yet it is better to make the reverse the more frequent subject of our consideration. There are charms allied to our existence on which the mind might dwell forever. But comparatively happy in the possession of this world, man is seldom as grateful as he should be, and if distressed by its privations, none more repining than himself.

STANZAS TO **** *******.

When first I met thee, Mary, dear,
How bright thine eye was beaming;
For never had its lucid tear,
Been o'er thy roses streaming.

But now, alas! thy magic look
Has lost its playful splendour,
And when my last farewell I took,
How sad thou seemed, and tender.

Yet, Mary, dear, I'll look to thee,
When Hope has fled with Pleasure,
And every tear that falls for me
I'll think Affection's treasure.

And, Mary, when we meet again,
Oh! let thy smile be brighter,
It soothes my bosom's inward pain,
And makes its sorrows lighter.

December, 1822. YORICK.

From "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life"

THE HEAD STONE.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks was removed from the heaped-up brink, the first rattling clods had struck their knell, the quick shoveling was over, and the long, broad skilful cut pieces of turf were aptly joined together, and trimly laid by the beating spade, so that the newest mould in the church-yard was scarcely distinguished from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies of luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over—and the party with one consenting motion, having uncovered their heads in decent reverence of the place and occasion, were beginning to separate, and about to leave the church yard. Here some acquaintances, from distant parts of the parish, who had not an opportunity of addressing each other in the house that had belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of a few hundred yards that the little procession had to move over from his bed to his grave, were shaking hands quietly but cheerfully, and enquiring after the welfare of each other's families. There a small knot of neighbors were speaking without exaggeration of the respectable character which the deceased had borne, and mentioning to one another little incidents of his life, some of them so remote as to be known only to the grey headed persons of the groupe. While a few yards further removed from the spot, were standing together parties who discussed ordinary concerns, altogether unconnected with the funeral, such as the state of the markets, the promises of the season, or change of tenants; but still with a sobriety of manner and voice that was insensibly produced by the influence of the simple ceremony now closed, by the quiet graves around, and the shadow of the spire and grey walls of the house of God.

Two men yet stood together at the head of the grave, with countenances of sincere but unimpassioned grief. They were brothers, the only sons of him who had been buried; and there was something in their situations that naturally kept the eyes of many directed upon them for a longer time, and more intently, than would have been the case, had there been nothing more observable about them than the common symptoms of common sorrow. But these two brothers, who were standing at the head of their father's grave, had for some years been totally estranged from each other, and the only words that had passed between them during all that time, had been uttered within a few days past, during the necessary preparations for the old man's funeral.

No deep and deadly quarrel was between these brothers, and neither of them could distinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrangement.—Perhaps dim jealousies of their father's favor—selfish thoughts that will sometimes force themselves into poor men's hearts, respecting temporal expectations—unaccommodating manners on both sides—taunting words that mean little when uttered, but which rankle and fester in remembrance—imagined opposition of interests, that duly considered, would have been found one and the same—these, and many other causes, slight, when single, but strong when rising up together in one baneful band, had gradually but fatally infected their hearts, till at last they who in youth had been seldom separate, and truly attached, now met at market, and miserable to say, at church, with dark and averted faces, like different clansmen during a feud.

Surely if any thing could have softened their hearts toward each other, it must have been to stand silently side by side, while the earth, stones and clods, were falling down upon their father's coffin. And doubtless their hearts were so softened.—But pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from being felt, may prevent them from being shewn; and these two brothers stood there together, determined not to let each other know the mutual tenderness that, in spite of them, was gushing up in their hearts, and teaching them the unconfessed folly and wickedness of their causeless quarrel.

A head-stone had been prepared, and a person came forward to plant it. The elder brother directed him how to place it, a plain stone, with a sand glass, skull, and cross bones, chisselled not rudely, and a few words inscribed. The younger brother regarded the operation with a troubled eye, and said, loudly enough to be heard by several of the bystanders, "William this was not kind in you;—you should have told me of this. I loved my father as well as you could love him. You were the elder, and it may be, the favourite son; but I had a right in nature to have joined, you in ordering the head stone, had I not?"

During these words the stone was sinking in the earth, and many persons who were on their way from the grave returned. For a while the elder brother said nothing, for he had a consciousness in his heart that he ought to have consulted his father's son in designing this last becoming mark of affection and respect to his memory; so the stone was planted in silence, and now stood erect, decently and simply among the other unostentatious memorials of the humble dead.

The inscription merely gave the name and age of the deceased, and told that the stone had been erected "by his affectionate sons." The sight of these words seemed to soften the displeasure of the angry man, and he said, somewhat more mildly, "Yes, we were his affectionate sons, and since my name is on the stone, I am satisfied, brother. We have not drawn together kindly of late years, and perhaps never may; but I acknowledge and respect your worth; and here, before our own friends, and before the friends of our father, with my foot above his head I express my willingness to be on better and other terms with you, and if we cannot command love in our hearts, let us, at least, brother, bar out all unkindness."

The minister who had attended the funeral, and who had something entrusted to him to say publicly before he left the church-yard, now came forward, and asked the elder brother, why he spake not regarding this matter. He saw that there was something of a cold and sullen pride rising up in his heart, for not easily may any man hope to dismiss from the chamber of his heart the vilest guest, if once cherished there. With a solemn and almost severe air, he looked upon the relenting man, and then changing his countenance into serenity, said gently,

Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell.

The time, the place, and his beautiful expression of natural sentiment quite overcame a heart, in which many kind, if not warm, affections dwelt; and the man thus appealed to, bowed down his head and wept. "Give me your hand brother," and it was given, while a murmur of satisfaction arose from all present, and all hearts felt kindlier and more humanely toward each other.

As the brothers stood fervently, but composedly grasping each other's hands, in the little hollow that lay between the grave of their mother, long since dead, and of their father, whose shroud was happily not yet still from the fall of dust to dust; the minister stood beside them with a pleasant countenance, and said, "I must fulfil the promise I made to your father on his death-bed. I must read to you a few words which his hand wrote at an hour when his tongue denied its office. I must not say that you did your duty to your old father: for did he not beseech you, apart from one another to be reconciled for your own sakes as christians, for his sake, and for the sake of the mother who bare you, and Stephen, who died that you might be born? When the palsy struck him for the last time, you were both absent, nor was it your fault that you were not beside the old man when he died. As long as sense continued with him here, did he not think of you two, and of you two alone. Tears were in his eyes, I saw them there, and on his cheek too, when no breath came from his lips. But of this no more. He died with this paper in his hand; and he made me know that I was to read it to you over his grave. I now obey him:

"My sons, if you will let my bones lie quiet in the grave, near the dust of your mother, depart not from my burial, till, in the name of God and Christ, you promise to love one another as you used to do.—Dear boys, receive my blessing."

Some turned their heads away to hide the tears that needed not to be hidden—and when the brothers had released each other from a long and sobbing embrace, many went up to them, and in a single word or two, expressed their joy at this perfect reconcilement. The brothers themselves walked away from the church-yard, arm in arm, with the minister to the manse.—On the following Sabbath, they were sitting with their families in the same pew, and it was observed, that they read together off the same bible when the minister gave out the text, and that they sung together, taking hold of the same psalm book. The same psalm was sung, (given out at their own request) of which one verse had been repeated at their father's grave; a larger sum than usual was on that Sabbath found in the plate for the poor, for love and charity are sisters. And ever after, both during the peace and the troubles of this life, the hearts of the brothers were as one, and in nothing were they divided.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ITINERANT—No. XII.

"A thing of shreds and patches."

Benevolence.—It was remarked by the heathen philosopher, Cicero, that man resembled God in nothing so much as in doing good to others.—Benevolence is one of those virtues which redeem the human character from the thraldom of sordid selfishness, and is indeed, as Shakspeare terms it, 'like the gentle dew from Heaven,' refreshing and cheering the kindred virtues of the heart, while it diffuses life and fertility over the 'place beneath.'

Quotations.—In quotations, as in all other things, men have run into extremes; some writers have quoted most abundantly, in order as it should seem to make a display of their learning. With one of these, La Mothe le Vayer, was so much disgusted, that he could not avoid exclaiming—'*Dieu vous fasse la grace de devenir moins savant*,'—God grant you to be less learned.

Money is Scarce.—Two rules will remedy the evil—1st. Let honesty and industry be thy constant companions—and 2d. Spend a cent less in the dollar than thy clear gains.

It is beyond all comparison, better to prevent than to punish crimes. A system of government which shall prevent ignorance and consequently crimes, will be infinitely superior to one, which by encouraging the first, creates a necessity for the last and afterwards inflicts punishment on both.

A Reflection.—How many heart aches should we spare ourselves, says the Christian Mirror, if we were careful to check every unkind word or action, towards those we love, by this reflection:—'The time may soon arrive when the being whom I am now about to afflict, may be snatched from me forever to the cold recesses of the grave, secure from the assaults of my petulence, and deaf to the voice of my penitence.

The Poor Man, is, from his situation, cut off from a thousand temptations to vice;—and that levity and dissipation of thought which are the common attendants of ease and affluence are obliged to give way to reason and cool reflection, which are as closely connected with wisdom, as vice is with folly.

Dean Swift made himself many enemies by preaching a sermon before the merchant tailors from this text—"*a remnant shall be saved.*"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONJUGAL FIDELITY REWARDED.

The following is an account of the ceremony of an ancient institution, set up in the time of Henry III. providing, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage nor quarrel with his wife in a year and a day after it, should upon his swearing to the fact in open court, be entitled to receive a Bacon Gammon, as a reward for fidelity. It is doubtful whether a multitude of examples of such "quiet, tender, peaceable and loving cohabitation," could be found in our day—very few, it is believed, submit their necks to the Hymeneal yoke and jog along so harmoniously even for "a twelve month and a day," as to avoid jostling a little at times, and many no doubt before half that period expires, "repent," and "wish themselves unmarried again."

At a court baron of the Right worshipful Sir Thomas May, Knt. holden on Friday the 7th of June, in the 13th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord William III. by the grace of God, King of England, &c. in the year of our Lord 1701, before Thomas Wheeler, gentleman, Steward of the Manor, &c. it is enrolled that William Parsley, of Essex, Butcher, and Joan his wife, publicly appeared in open court, and being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth declare, that they the said William and Joan, by reason of their quiet, tender, peaceable and loving cohabitation for the space of three years last past, are therefore adjudged by the said court, to be fit and qualified persons to be admitted to receive the ancient and accustomed reward of a Bacon Gammon from the Lord of the Manor—Whereupon, the jury, suitors and other officers of the Court, proceeded with the usual solemnity to the church of the said Manor, where the said William and Joan, his wife, kneeling down upon two stones at the door of said church, the Steward did administer to them the following oath, viz.

You do swear by custom of confession,
That you never made nuptual transgression,
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word,
Or in a twelvemonth time and a day,
Repented not in thought any way,
Or since the church clerk said amen,
Wish'd yourselves unmarried again.

Whereupon, the said William and Joan his wife, claiming the said Bacon Gammon, the Court pronounced sentence in the following words, viz.

Since to these conditions without any fear,
Of yours or ours, you do freely swear,
A whole Gammon of Bacon you do receive,
And bear it away with love and good leave,
For this is the custom of the Manor well known,
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the Bacon's your own.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to remark," says Adam Smith, in his Theory of Moral Sentiments, "that rebels and
ties are those unhappy persons who,
lic disputes, have the misfortun
the weaker side."

17th Congress—2d Session

A quorum of both Houses of Congress having convened together on Monday last, at the seat of government, and the customary interchange of messages having been attended to, a committee from the Senate waited on the President to inform him that they were ready to receive any communication he had to make. On Tuesday morning, the President transmitted to Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
And House of Representatives:

MANY causes unite to make your present meeting peculiarly interesting to our constituents. The operation of our laws on the various subjects to which they apply, with the amendments which they occasionally require, imposes annually an important duty on the representatives of a free people. Our system has happily advanced to such maturity that I am not aware that your cares, in that respect, will be augmented. Other causes exist which are highly interesting to the whole civilized world, and to no portion of it more so, in certain views, than to the U. States. Of these causes, and of their bearing on the interests of our union, I shall communicate the sentiments which I have formed, with that freedom which a sense of duty dictates. It is proper, however, to invite your attention, in the first instance to those concerns respecting which legislative provision is thought to be particularly urgent.

On the 24th of June last, a convention of navigation and commerce was concluded, in this city, between the U. States and France, by ministers duly authorised for the purpose. The sanction of the executive having been given to this convention, under a conviction that, taking all its stipulations into view, it rested essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, I deemed it my duty, in compliance with the authority vested in the Executive by the second section of the act of the last session of the 6th of May, concerning navigation, to suspend, by proclamation, until the end of the next session of Congress the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes," and to suspend, likewise, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in them, which exceeded the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in them. I shall submit this convention forthwith to the Senate for its advice and consent as to the ratification.

Since your last session, the prohibition which had been imposed on the commerce between the U. States and the British colonies in the West Indies and on this continent, has likewise been removed. Satisfactory evidence having been adduced that the ports of those colonies had been opened to the vessels of the U. States by an act of the British parliament, bearing date on the 24th June last, on the conditions specified therein, I deemed it proper, in compliance with the provision of the first section of the act of the last session above recited, to declare, by proclamation, bearing date on the 24th August last, that the ports of the U. States should thenceforward and until the end of the next session of Congress, be open to the vessels of G. Britain employed in that trade, under the limitation specified in that proclamation.

A doubt was entertained whether the act of Congress applied to the British colonies on this continent, as well as to those in the West Indies—but as the act of parliament opened the intercourse equally with both and it was the manifest intention of Congress, as well as the obvious policy of the U. States that the provisions of the act of parliament should be met, in equal extent, on the part of the U. States, and as also the act of Congress was supposed to vest in the President some discretion in the execution of it, I thought it advisable to give it a corresponding construction.

Should the constitutional sanction of the Senate be given to the ratification of the convention with France, legislative provisions will be necessary to carry it fully into effect, as it likewise will be to continue in force, on such conditions as may be deemed just and proper, the intercourse which has been opened between the U. States and the British colonies. Every light in the possession of the Executive, will, in due time, be communicated on both subjects.

Resting essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, it has been the object of the executive, in transactions with other powers, to meet the propositions of each with a liberal spirit, believing that thereby the interest of our country would be most effectually promoted. This course has been systematically pursued in the late occurrences with France and Great Britain, and in strict accord with the views of the legislature. A confident hope is entertained, that, by the arrangement thus commenced with each, all differences respecting navigation and commerce with the dominions in question, will be adjusted, and a solid foundation be laid for an active and permanent intercourse which will prove equally advantageous to both parties.

The decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, on the question submitted to him by the United States and Great Britain, concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been received. A Convention has since been concluded between the parties under the mediation of his imperial majesty, to prescribe the mode by which that article shall be carried into effect, in conformity with that decision. I shall submit this convention to the senate for its advice and consent, as to the ratification, and, if obtained, shall immediately bring the subject before Congress, for such provisions as may require the interposition of the legislature.

In compliance with an act of the last session, a Territorial government has been established in Florida, on the principles of our system. By this act, the inhabitants are secured in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and to admission into the Union with equal participation in the government with the original States, on the conditions heretofore prescribed to other Territories.—By a clause in the 9th article of the treaty with Spain, by which that territory was ceded to the U. States, it is stipulated that satisfaction shall be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered, by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of our troops, in Florida. No provision having yet been made, to carry that stipulation into effect, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper to vest the competent power in the District court at Pensacola, or in some tribunal to be specially organized for the purpose.

The fiscal operations of the year have been more successful than had been anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded the sum of fourteen millions seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. The payments made at the Treasury during the same period, have exceeded twelve millions two hundred and seventy nine thousand dollars, leaving in the Treasury on the 30th day of September last (including one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred [illegible] ninety two dollars and twenty-four cents, which [illegible] the Treasury on the 1st day of Jan. last,) [illegible] exceeding four millions one hundred and [illegible] thousand dollars.

[illegible] charging all demands for the current [illegible], including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, the six per cent stock of 1796, amounting to eighty thousand dollars has been redeemed. It is estimated that after defraying the current expenses of the present quarter, and redeeming the two millions of six per cent stock of 1820 there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, nearly three millions of dollars. It is estimated that the gross amount of duties which have been secured, from the first of January to the 30th of September last, has exceeded nineteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the amount for the whole year will probably not fall short of twenty-three millions of dollars.

Of the actual force in service under the present military establishment, the posts at which it is stationed and the condition of each post, a report from the Secretary of War, which is now communicated, will give a distinct idea. By like reports, the state of the Academy at West Point will be seen, as well as the progress which has been made on the fortifications along the coast, and at the public armories and arsenals.

The position on the Red River, and that at the Sault of St. Marie, are the only new posts that have been taken. These posts, with those already occupied in the interior, are thought to be well adapted to the protection of our frontiers. All the force not placed in the garrisons along the coast, and in the ordnance depots, and indispensably necessary there, is placed on the frontiers.

The organization of the several corps composing the army, is such as to admit its expansion to a great extent, in case of emergency, the officers carrying with them all the light which they possess to the new corps to which they might be appointed.

With the organization of the staff there is equal cause to be satisfied. By the concentration of every branch, with its chief in this city, in the presence of the department, and with a grade in the chief military station to keep alive and cherish a military spirit, the greatest promptitude in the execution of orders, with the greatest economy and efficiency, are secured. The same view is taken of the Military Academy. Good order is preserved in it, and the youth are well instructed in every science connected with the great objects of the institution.—They are also well trained and disciplined in the practical parts of the profession. It has always been found difficult to control the ardour inseparable from that early age, in such manner as to give it a proper direction. The rights of manhood are too often claimed prematurely, in pressing which too far, the respect which is due to age and the obedience necessary to a course of study and instruction, in every such institution, are sometimes lost sight of. The great object to be accomplished is the restraint of that ardor, by such wise regulations and government, as by directing all the energies of the youthful mind to the attainment of useful knowledge, will keep it within a just subordination and at the same time elevate it to the highest purposes. This object seems to be essentially obtained in this institution, and with great advantage to the Union.

The military academy forms the basis in regard to science, on which the military establishment rests. It furnishes annually, after due examination, and on the report of the academic staff, many well informed youths, to fill the vacancies which occur in the several corps of the army, while others, who retire to private life, carry with them such attainments as, under the right reserved to the several states to appoint the officers and to train the militia, will enable them, by affording a wider field for selection, to promote the great objects of the power vested in congress, of providing for the organizing, arming and disciplining the militia.—Thus by the mutual and harmonious co-operation of the two governments in the execution of a power divided between them, an object always to be cherished the attainment of a great result, on which our liberties may depend, cannot fail to be secured. I have to add that, in proportion as our regular force is small, should the instruction and discipline of the militia, the great resource on which we rely, be pushed to the utmost extent that circumstances will admit.

A report from the secretary of the navy will communicate the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels of war, with other interesting details respecting the actual state of the affairs of that department. It has been found necessary, for the protection of our commerce, to maintain the usual squadrons on the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast, extending the cruizes of the latter into the West Indies, where piracy, organized into a system, has preyed on the commerce of every country trading thither. A cruize has also been maintained on the coast of Africa, when the season would permit, for the suppression of the slave trade, and orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships to seize our own vessels, should they find any engaged in that trade, and to bring them in for adjudication.

In the West Indies piracy is of recent date, which may explain the cause why other powers have not combined against it. By the documents communicated, it will be seen that the efforts of the United States to suppress it, have had a very salutary effect. The benevolent provision of the act, under which the protection has been extended alike to the commerce of other nations, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by them.

In compliance with the act of the last session, entitled "An act to abolish the United States' trading establishments," agents were immediately appointed and instructed, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to close the business of the trading houses among the Indian tribes, and to settle the accounts of the factors and sub factors engaged in that trade, and to execute in all other respects, the injunctions of that act in the mode prescribed therein. A final report of their proceedings shall be communicated to Congress as soon as it is received.

It is with regret I have to state, that a serious malady has deprived us of many valuable citizens at Pensacola, and checked the progress of some of those arrangements which are important to the territory. This effect has been sensibly felt in respect to the Indians who inhabit that territory, consisting of the remnants of several tribes who occupy the middle ground between St. Augustine and Pensacola, with extensive claims, but undefined boundaries. Although peace is preserved with those Indians, yet their position and claims tend essentially to interrupt the intercourse between the eastern and western parts of the territory, on which our inhabitants are principally settled. It is essential to the growth and prosperity of the territory, as well as to the interests of the Union that these Indians should be removed, by special compact with them to some other position, or concentrated within narrower limits where they are. With the limited means in the power of the executive, instructions were given to the governor to accomplish this object, so far as it might be practicable, which was prevented by the distressing malady referred to. To carry it fully into effect in either mode, additional funds will be necessary, to the provision of which the powers of Congress alone are competent. With a view to such provision as may be deemed proper, the subject is submitted to your consideration, and in the interim, further proceedings are suspended.

It appearing that so much of the act entitled "an act regulating the staff of the army," which passed on the 14th April, 1818, as relates to the commissariat, will expire in April next, and the practical operation of that department having evinced its great utility, the propriety of its renewal is submitted to your consideration. The view which has been taken of the probable productiveness of the lead mines, connected with the importance of the material to the public defence, makes it expedient that they should be managed with peculiar care. It is therefore suggested whether it will not comport with the public interest to provide by law for the appointment of an agent skilled in mineralogy, to superintend them, under the direction of the proper department.

It is understood that the Cumberland road, which was constructed at a great expense, has already suffered from the want of that regular superintendance and of those repairs, which are indispensable to the preservation of such a work. This road is of incalculable advantage in facilitating the intercourse between the Western and the Atlantic States. Through it, the whole country, from the northern extremity of Lake Erie to the Mississippi, and from all the waters which empty into each, finds an easy and direct communication to the seat of government, and thence to the Atlantic. The facility which it affords to all military and commercial operations, and also to those of the post office department, cannot be estimated too highly. This great work is likewise an ornament and an honour to the nation. Believing that a competent power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement has not been granted to Congress, but that such a power confined to great national purposes, and with proper limitations, would be productive of eminent advantage to our Union, I have thought it advisable that an amendment of the Constitution, to that effect, should be recommended to the several states. A bill which assumed the right to adopt and execute such a system having been presented for my signature, at the last session, I was compelled, from the view which I had taken of the powers of the General Government, to negative it, on which occasion I thought it proper to communicate the sentiments which I had formed, on mature consideration, on the whole subject. To that communication, in all the views in which the great interest to which it relates, may be supposed to merit your attention I have now to refer. Should Congress, however, deem it improper to recommend such an amendment, they have, according to my judgment, the right to keep the road in repair, by providing for the superintendance of it, and appropriating the money necessary for repairs. Surely, if they had the right to appropriate money to make the road, they have a right to appropriate it to preserve the road from ruin. From the exercise of this power, no danger is to be apprehended. Under our happy system, the people are the sole and exclusive fountain of power.—Each government originates from them, and to them alone, each to its proper constituents, are they respectively and solely responsible, for the faithful discharge of their duty, within their constitutional limits. And that the people will confine their public agents, of every station, to the strict line of their constitutional duties there is no cause to doubt. Having, however, communicated my sentiments to Congress, at the last session, fully, in the document to which I have referred, respecting the right of appropriation, as distinct from the right of jurisdiction and sovereignty over the territory in question, I deem it improper to enlarge on the subject here.

From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it appears that our Manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the Tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favour of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and cannot be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation, and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of our Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On full consideration of the subject in all its relations, I am persuaded that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favour of our own, and without affecting, injuriously, any other interest. For more precise details, I refer you to the communications which were made to Congress during the last session.

So great was the amount of accounts for monies advanced during the late war in addition to others of a previous date, which, in the regular operations of the government necessarily remained unsettled, that it required a considerable length of time for their adjustment. By a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, it appears that on the 4th of March, 1817, the accounts then unsettled amounted to one hundred and three millions sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy six dollars and forty-one cents, of which, on the 30th Sept. of the present year, ninety-three millions one hundred and seventy five thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-six cents, had been settled; leaving on that day a balance unsettled of nine millions eight hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-five cents. That there have been drawn from the treasury, in paying the public debt, and sustaining the government in all its operations and disbursements since the 4th of March, 1817, one hundred and fifty seven millions one hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-six cents, the accounts for which have been settled to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven millions five hundred and one thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and twelve cents; leaving a balance unsettled of nineteen millions six hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents. For precise details respecting each of these balances, I refer to the report of the Comptroller, and the documents which accompany it.

From this view, it appears that our commercial differences with France and Great Britain have been placed in a train of amicable arrangement, on conditions fair and honourable, in both instances to each party; that our finances are in a very productive state; our revenue being at present fully competent to all the demands upon it; that our military force is well organized in all its branches, and capable of rendering the most important service, in case of emergency, that its number will admit of; that due progress has been made under existing appropriations, in the construction of fortifications, and in the operations of the ordnance department; that due progress has, in like manner, been made in the construction of ships of war; that our navy is in the best condition, felt and respected in every sea in which it is employed for the protection of our commerce; that our manufactures have augmented in amount and improved in quality; that great progress has been made in the settlement of accounts, and in the recovery of the balances due by individuals; and that the utmost economy is secured and observed, in every department of the administration.

Other objects will likewise claim your attention; because, from the station which the United States hold, and as a member of the great community of nations, they have rights to maintain, duties to perform, and dangers to encounter.

A strong hope was entertained that peace would, ere this, have been concluded between Spain and the Independent Governments south of the United States in this hemisphere. Long experience having evinced the competency of those governments to maintain the independence which they had declared, it was presumed, that the considerations which induced their recognition by the United States, would have had equal weight with other powers, and that Spain herself, yielding to those magnanimous feelings, of which her history furnishes so many examples, would have terminated on that basis, a controversy so unavailing, and at the same time so destructive. We still cherish the hope, that this result will not long be postponed.

Sustaining our neutral position, and allowing to each party, while the war continues, equal rights, it is incumbent on the United States to claim of each with equal rigour, the faithful observance of our rights, according to the well known law of nations. From each, therefore, a like co-operation is expected in the suppression of the piratical practice which has grown out of this war, and of blockades of extensive coasts on both seas, which, considering the small force employed to sustain them, have not the slightest foundation to rest on.

Europe is still unsettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey has not broken out, there is no certainty that the differences between those powers will be amicably adjusted. It is impossible to look to the oppressions of the country, respecting which those differences arose, without being deeply affected. The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments; and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favour of public and personal liberty, are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed, and so long hidden as it were, from the world under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural therefore, that the re-appearance of those people in their original character, contending in favour of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favour, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that those people will recover their independence, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

A great effort has been made in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people, and it must be very consoling to all benevolent minds to see the extraordinary moderation with which it has been conducted. That it may promote the happiness of both nations, is the ardent wish of this whole people, to the expression of which we confine ourselves, for whatever may be the feelings or sentiments which every individual under our government has a right to indulge and express; it is nevertheless a sacred maxim, equally with the government and people, that the destiny of every independent nation in what relates to such improvements, of right belongs and ought to be left exclusively to themselves.

Whether we reason from the late wars, or from those menacing symptoms which now appear in Europe, it is manifest, that if a convulsion should take place in any of those countries, it will proceed from causes which have no existence, and are utterly unknown in these states, in which there is but one order, that of the people, to whom the sovereignty exclusively belongs. Should war break out in any of those countries, who can foretell the extent to which it may be carried, or the desolation which it may spread? Exempt as we are from these causes, our internal tranquillity is secure; and, distant as we are, from the troubled scene, and faithful to first principles, in regard to other powers, we might reasonably presume that we should not be molested by them.—This, however, ought not to be calculated on as certain. Unprovoked injuries are often inflicted, and even the peculiar felicity of our situation might with some be a cause for excitement and aggression.

The history of the late wars in Europe furnishes a complete demonstration, that no system of conduct, however correct in principle, can protect neutral powers from injury, from any party; that a defenceless position, and distinguished love of peace are the surest invitations to war; and that there is no way to avoid it, other than by being always prepared and willing, for just cause, to meet it. If there be a people on earth, whose more especial duty it is to be at all times prepared to defend the rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others, in sustaining the necessary burthens, and in submitting to sacrifices, to make such preparation, it is undoubtedly the people of these states.

When we see that a civil war of the most frightful character rages from the Adriatic to the Black Sea; that strong symptoms of war appear in other parts proceeding from causes, which, should it break out, may become general, and be of long duration; that the war still continues between Spain and the Independent governments, her late provinces, in this hemisphere; that it is likewise menaced between Portugal and Brazil, in consequence of the attempt of the latter to dismember itself from the former; and that a system of piracy, of great extent, is maintained in the neighboring seas which will require equal vigilance and decision to suppress it, the reasons for sustaining the attitude which we now hold, and for pushing forward all our measures of defence with the utmost vigour, appear to me to acquire new force.

The United States owe to the world a great example, and, by means thereof, to the cause of liberty and humanity, a generous support. They have so far succeeded to the satisfaction of the virtuous and enlightened of every country. There is no reason to doubt, that their whole movement will be regulated by a sacred regard to principle, all our institutions being founded on that basis. The ability to support our own cause, under any trial to which it may be exposed, is the great point on which the public solicitude rests. It has been often charged against free governments, that they have neither the foresight nor the virtue to provide, at the proper season, for great emergencies; that their course is improvident and expensive; that war will always find them unprepared, and whatever may be its calamities, that its terrible warnings will be disregarded and forgotten as soon as peace returns. I have full confidence that this charge, so far as relates to the United States, will be shown to be utterly destitute of truth.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec 3, 1822.

On Wednesday, the two Houses were exclusively occupied on the subjects of the President's Message, which were referred to a number of committees. The Vice-President has taken his seat as President of the Senate.

Matthew St. Clair Clark of Pennsylvania has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

"The state of Ireland prepares us for the worst. We are by no means surprised to see intimations that the repeal of the Union will be attempted, both in and out of Parliament. In the Dublin Evening Post, we notice a call for the re-assembling of the Parliament of Ireland. This of course, cannot be without the previous repeal of the act of Union; and we confess that we think that the remedy would be worse than the disease. That assembly was weighed in the balance and found to be most lamentably deficient. Great Britain had little reason to exult in this Act of Union; in regard to which the reciprocity seems to have been all on the side of Ireland.

Thomas Moore is on his return to England, to see through the press his poem of "The Loves of Angels." We hear with pleasure that our great lyrical writer and his family were quitting France, and going to resume possession of their beautiful and picturesque cottage in Wiltshire.

M. Colburn has just obtained the Journal of Count de Las Casas in which are recorded the whole of Napoleon's conversations with him during his residence at St. Helena. This Journal, it will be recollected, was seized with the other papers of the Count, and has lately been restored by the British Government.—It will be published in a few weeks.

300 Ladies of Madrid have offered their services to King Ferdinand, to fight for Spain, if she should be invaded.

Three bottles of green Gooseberries were lately accidently dug up in England. They were in excellent preservation, although it was thought they had been buried a century or more.

The British have 609 vessels of war, and 84 building.

250,000 ship letters were received at the Post Office, London, Oct. 7.

Mr. John Browning, an English gentleman, has been arrested in France; and Sir R. Wilson was ordered to leave Paris in 24 hours. It is uncertain whether suspicion of revolutionary designs, or other motive has caused these unusual proceedings.

Some disturbances exist among the Colliers in England.

VERONA, at which the allied European sovereigns have, it is probable, met, in person or by representatives, is a city of Italy, and capital of the Veronese, situated on the river Adige. Its population is about 60,000 souls, and it is the see of a Bishop. Verona is a very ancient City, and is celebrated as the birth place of Catullus, Marcus Æmilius Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. There exist there the Remains of a Roman Amphitheatre, computed to have been spacious enough to contain, at one time, upwards of 22,000 spectators. It is a fortified city. The streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houses in general of mean appearance; but the environs are represented as delightful.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Wood, one of the Managers of the New Theatre, to Charles Sprague, Esq. of Boston, informing him of the choice which had been made by the committee appointed on behalf of the managers in reference to the best written Address to be delivered at the opening of the Theatre:

Philadelphia, November 27.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Gentlemen selected to decide on the merits of the addresses for the opening of the Philadelphia Theatre, the Poem commencing thus—

"When learning slumbered, &c."

received the unanimous preference. The paper now before me gives your name as the author. Will you do me the favour to appoint some friend here to receive the CUP, or direct how it may be sent most agreeably to you.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. B. WOOD.

To Charles Sprague, Esq.
State Bank, Boston.

The new Theatre in Chesnut street opened on Monday evening last, according to previous arrangements. The house was well filled for the first night, and perfect satisfaction was evinced by the audience throughout the evening. When the curtain rose, Mr. Wood came forward and delivered the address written by Mr. C. Sprague, of Boston, which was received with every demonstration of applause.

THE PRIZE ADDRESS.

When learning slumbered in the Convent's shade,
And Holy Craft the stooping nations sway'd,
By dullness bann'd, the Muses wandered long,
Each lyre neglected, and forgot each song,
Till Heaven's bright halo wreathed the Drama's dome,
And great Apollo called the pilgrims home.
Then their glad Harps that charmed old Greece, they swept,
Their altars thronged, and joy's high Sabbath kept;
Young Genius there his glorious banners waved,
To float forever loved, forever feared.
The mystic legends of the cloister known,
Old superstition tumbles from his throne;
Back to his cell the king of gloom retired,
The buskin triumphed, and the world admired.

Since that proud hour, thro' each unfettered age,
The sons of light have clustered round the stage.
From fiction's realms her richest spoils they bring,
And pleasure's walls with rapture's echoes ring.
Here hermit wisdom lays his mantle down
To win with smiles the heart that fears his frown,
In mirth's gay robe he talks to wandering youth,
And grandeur listens to the stranger, Truth.
Here beauty's daughters bend with tingling ear,
When love repeats the tale to love so dear;
Their sacred bowers the sons of learning quit,
To rove with fancy and to feast with wit.
All come to gaze, the valiant and the vain,
Virtue's bright troop, and fashion's glittering train.
Here labor rests, pale grief forgets her woe;
And vice, that points his slime on all below,
Even vice looks on!—for this the stage was reared,
To scourge the fiend, so scorned and yet so feared.
The halls of judgment, at the moral school,
His foot defies, the bronzed and reckless fool;
God's lovely temple shall behold him there,
With eye upturned and aspect false as fair.
Then hither let the unblushing villain come,
Satire shall knot its whip and strike it home.
The stage one groan from his dark soul shall draw,
That mocks religion, and that laughs at law!

To grace the stage, the bards of every [illegible],
Seek other worlds, and leave his own behind.
He lures from air its bright unpictured forms,
Breaks through the tomb and death's dull region storms.
O'er ruined realms he pours creative day,
And slumbering kings his mighty voice obey.
From its damp shroud the long-laid spirit walks,
And round the murderer's bed in vengeance stalks.
Poor maniac beauty brings her cypress wreath,
Her smile a moon-beam o'er a blasted heath;
Round some cold grave sweet flowers she comes to strew,
And lost to reason, still to love is true.
Hate shuts his soul when love-eyed mercy pleads,
Power lifts the axe, and truth's bold servant bleeds;
Remorse drops anguish from his burning eyes,
Feels hell's eternal worm, and shuddering dies.
War's trophied minion, too, forsakes the dust,
Grasps his worn shield, and waves his sword of rust,
Springs to the slaughter at the trumpet's call,
Again to conquer, or again to fall.

With heads to censure, yet with souls to feel,
Friends to the stage! receive our frank appeal.
No suppliant lay we frame; accept your trust;
The drama guard; be gentle, but be just!
Within her courts, unbrib'd unslumbering stand,
Scourge lawless wit, and leaden dullness brand.
Lash pert pretence, but bashful merit spare;
His healings hail, and speak the trembler fair.
Yet shall he cast his cloud, and proudly claim,
The loftiest station and the brightest fame.
So from his mountain perch, through seas of light,
Our untamed eagle takes his glorious flight;
To Heaven the monarch-bird exulting springs,
And shakes the night fog from his mighty wings.
Bards all our own shall yet enchant their age,
And pour redeeming splendour o'er the stage.
For them, for you, truth hoards a nobler theme,
Than ever blest young fancy's sweetest dream;
Bold hearts shall kindle, and bright eyes shall gaze,
When genius wakes the tale of other days,
Sheds life's own lustre o'er each holy deed,
Of him who planned, and of him who freed!

And now fair pile, thou chaste and glorious shrine,
Our fondest wish, our warmest smile be thine;
The home of genius and the court of taste,
In beauty rais'd, be thou by beauty grac'd.
Within thy walls may wit's gay bevy throng,
To drink the magic of the poet's song.
Within thy walls may youth and goodness draw
From every scene a lesson or a law.
So bright thy fane, be praise and offering pure,
And friends shall bless, and is not fame endured?
Long, long be spared to echo truth sublime,
And lift thy pillars though the storms of time.

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* The Prize Cup awarded for this production may be seen at Messrs. Fletcher and Gardiner's.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The Mexican Minister and suite, arrived in this city on Wednesday forenoon, from Baltimore.

The Rev. Mr. SUMMERFIELD, now in the city of New-York, is on the eve of his departure for France for the benefit of his health.

Thursday last, in this city, was observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, by those attached to the Presbyterian persuasion, agreeably to the recommendation of the Synod.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated in this city, New-York and Baltimore, on Saturday last, with the customary testimonials of respect.

The Vice-President of the U. States, and his lady, arrived in Washington city, on Monday last, from New-York.

The legislature of Maryland commenced its session on Monday last. Gen. Samuel Smith it is expected, will be elected to the Senate of the United States, in the place of the late Mr. Pinckney.

The Duel.—An extract of a letter in the Franklin Gazette, dated Washington, Dec. 1st, says " M'Duffie and Cumming were to fight again on Monday last.

Joseph Gannon has been convicted of man-slaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison, Sussex Co. N. J. for three years, for throwing a stone at Jacob Blue, by which the skull of the latter was fractured, which occasioned his death in a few days.

Another instance of spontaneous combustion occurred in a coal yard at Baltimore, on Friday week.

The Legislature of New-Jersey adjourned without day on Friday the 29th ult. after a session of nearly five weeks.

The United States corvette Cyane arrived at Curracoa on the 2d November, from Laguira.

The number of settlers arrived this year at Quebec, is ten thousand four hundred seventy one, being one thousand three hundred twelve more than last year.

The present number of students in the University of Georgia, is one hundred and twenty.

The population of Cincinnati, Ohio, is stated to be about 11000. Only one death occurred there during the week preceding the 19th ult.

The new Masonic Hall, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, was consecrated on Friday last.

The number of convicts in the Virginia Penitentiary is greater than ever. One hundred and five have been sent there during the present year.

The treasurer of the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, acknowledges the receipt of $924 50 cents, for their Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. during the last month.

An Ohio farmer recommends the use of charcoal in fattening hogs. He supposes it not only corrects a morbid fluid in the stomach, but prevents them from rooting.

An inhabitant of Bennington, Vt. raised a crop this season, on six rods of ground, for which he received one hundred and thirty four dollars sixty cents, cash.

The second Church-Bell in Washington city has just been placed in the belfry of St. John's (Episcopal) Church.

Lieut. ALLEN, of the Aligator, was a native of Hudson, state of New York, where his father, mother and sisters now reside.

Thursday last, was set apart by the governor of New-York, De Witt Clinton, as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer.

An Outlaw.—Stockwell S. Fillibert, a counterfeiter, confined in Cayahoga county, Ohio, for counterfeiting, broke jail, and bids defiance to the laws. He shot at a person who endeavored to take him. The farmers of the neighborhood have subscribed 220 bushels of grain as a reward for his apprehension.

A Criminal under sentence of death in New Jersey had his sentence suspended until he repented—another criminal in the western country had his sentence suspended until he finished his Memoirs, and last week Diana Sellick died of yellow fever at New-York, having been for some years under sentence of death for having poisoned her mistress, but the sentence, "*in consequence of her ill health,*" was commited to imprisonment for life.

The eldest son of the ex-king Murat, has obtained leave of the Emperor of Austria, to repair to the United States. His name is Napoleon Archille; he is 21 years old, and Joseph Bonaparte is his uncle.

Surgical Operation.—A wonderful amputation of a child's tongue, is related as having been effected by Dr. H. S. Newman, of Warren county, Pa. The lad was only five years old, and the morbid part of the tongue which was removed, was three inches in length, two and three fourths in width where the incision took place, and near the apex it was three inches wide—its thickness was one inch and an half, and its weight one-fourth of a pound. The arteries were successfully secured with ligatures, and in twenty days the stump was nearly healed. What is the most singular is that the lad retains the sense of taste and articulates very correctly.

Pensacola.—Accounts from this place to the 5th Nov. represent that no deaths of yellow fever had taken place for the preceding ten or twelve days. It is added that more than seven eighths of the houses are uninhabited. The deaths since the commencement of the fever are estimated at 400, out of 1400 including Spaniards; who, by late accounts, have fared very little better than the Americans and Europeans. It appears to have been a mistaken impression that the mortality was almost exclusively confined to the two latter denominations. The besom of pestilence swept its victims from among all ages, sexes and the natives of all climates, with very little discrimination.

Melancholy Accident.—A few days since in the town of Ridgeway, (N. Y.) as the workmen on the canal were excavating, the bank caved in upon two of them, and literally buried them alive! They were dug out with all possible despatch, but not until the vital spark had fled.—What was very singular is, that the persons who were killed anticipated before the bank fell that they were in danger, and for the purpose of being warned in case the bank should crack, very injudiciously placed a man to watch it who stuttered. As the bank began to break off the man attempted to alarm them, but it was not till after the bank fell that his impediment would allow him to sound his voice.

Extract from a By-Law in Boston, Nov. 20.

It is hereby ordered, that whosoever shall at any time hereafter use the exercise of playing or kicking of foot ball, or shall be guilty of throwing of stones or snow balls, within any of the streets, lanes or alleys, of this town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *Fifty Cents* for every offence, to be paid by each offender respectively; which fine or penalty shall be paid, where any offender herein shall happen to be under age, by the parent or guardian of any such offender.

MR KEAN.—From the following paragraph, which we find in the London Chronicle, it seems that this gentleman has been reacting in Scotland the part which he played with so much eclat on his last visit to this city.—*Bost D. Adv.*

Extract of a private letter from Aberdeen, dated Oct. 5.—" Mr. Kean being at Edinburgh, was engaged by Mr Ryder, it is said, at 50*l.* per night, for 6 nights the last to his benefit, and to get one half the receipts. Other reports say he was to get half every night, the prices being raised on his account, to 5s. 3s. and 2s. instead of 3s. 2s. and 1s; the first night the receipts were about 35*l*; second nearly 40*l*, on the third night he was to play King Lear; so few appeared, that Mr Kean refused to play; the manager, therefore, sent out tickets to the New Inn, Dempster's Hotel, the booksellers' shops, &c. with free admissions to those who pleased to accept of them, and by eight o'clock there was a tolerable appearance, in consequence of the orders issued. Friday was but poorly attended, and the last night, his benefit, there was scarcely 40*l* in the house. I am afraid he is much mortified at his reception here, and I think he will not make his appearance in this city again."

MR. PHILIPPS IN BOSTON.

PHILIPPS, the celebrated "singing actor," was to appear at Boston on Monday evening, in Henry de Rosier. The following is one of the beautiful songs, written by MOORE, which he sings in that character:

> " When life looks lone and dreary,
> What light can dispel the gloom?
> When time's swift wing grows weary,
> What charm can refresh his plume?
> 'Tis woman, whose sweetness beameth
> O'er all that we feel or see;
> And if man of heaven e'er dreameth,
> 'Tis when he thinks purely of thee,
> Oh, Woman!
>
> Let conquerors fight for glory,
> Too dearly the meed they gain;
> Let patriots live in story,
> Too often they die in vain.
> Give kingdoms to those who choose 'em,
> This world can offer to me
> No throne like beauty's bosom,
> No freedom like serving thee,
> Oh, Woman!"

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, December 7, 1822.

We have been obliged to omit a number of articles prepared for this day's paper, that we might give the President's Message entire. It is an interesting document, that affords the reader a knowledge of the principal concerns of our country, as respects her internal resources and our relations with foreign powers.

WINTER.—The icy hand of winter has again spread itself over the beauties of nature; a sudden gloom seems to have possessed our streets, which will not lose its influence on each kindred feeling until the cheering smile of Spring returns to awake the dormant remains of vegetable sensibility. The first fall of snow this season occurred on Tuesday last, particles of which still covers our roofs. "How clever it is that this old white washer of our forests, fields, and gardens gives us such timely notice of his approach—coming step by step, as he does, the good house wife is regularly advised of the necessity of hunting up the last year's garments—flannels, great coats, and stockings, are tumbled from their lurking places—the whiz of the spinning wheel is heard, and the old axe is ground up and set behind the door—every thing gives note of preparation for the winter."

An elderly friend of ours, while passing the centre square, one night this week, on his way to his dwelling in the western suburbs of the city, was collared by a surly looking fellow, with a large club, who being mistaken in his object, made a slight excuse and fled precipitately across the lot. There is no doubt but what he was laying in wait for some person that was to pass that way, whom he intended to plunder.

Robbery.—On Tuesday evening a gentleman on horseback, when within about a mile of widow Moore's tavern, nine miles from New Hope, was accosted by a man, apparently lame, who begged for a ride.—It being very cold, the gentleman in the act of alighting from his horse, was seized by the throat, thrown down and his pocket book carried off, containing upwards of 500 dollars, principally of the U. States Bank. A reward of one hundred is offered.

Negotiations respecting the Piracies near Cuba, have been carried on between the British and Spanish governments and it is said they have been so far successful, that the latter have given the former permission to make use of any part of their territory in any expedition to suppress or punish the buccaniers. It is supposed to be in consequence of this arrangement that the Medway 74, and Seringapatam frigate, have lately sailed from England on secret service—and we may soon expect to hear of their taking possession of certain places on the coast of Cuba. A great sensation had been produced in England by the frequent arrival of accounts of the plunder of British vessels and outrages on their Officers and Seamen.

Capt. Caldwell, of the brig Joseph S. Lewis, arrived at New-York from Havana, states, that news arrived there that a British sloop of war had attacked the pirates near Matanzas, and had taken about 30 prisoners, the remainder was driven on shore—the British ship's crew was still in pursuit of them.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Havana, Nov. 21, 1822.

"Since my last per Capt. Brooks, we have nothing new—only the continuance of piratical depredations; these wretches are constantly going out unmolested."

LATER FROM BRAZIL.

Capt. Burnham, of the brig Fenwick, which arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening, from Monte Video and Bahia, reports that when he left the latter place, Oct. 25d, the town was closely besieged by the Brazilian forces, who were bombarding it with hot shot.

A fire broke out on Monday night, about one o'clock, in the work-shop of Mr. Thomas Moyers, saddler, back of No. 26 Market street. Although the weather was intensely cold, the firemen turned out with their usual alacrity, and soon extinguished the flames. We regret to say, that nearly the whole of Mr. Moyer's working materials in the shop were destroyed.

Susquehannah Coal.—We understand, that within the last two or three weeks, about 20,000 bushels of Coal from the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, have passed down the Susquehannah to Columbia and Port Deposit. The price of this article, which is similar to the Schuylkill and Lehigh Coal, is said to be three dollars per ton at Columbia, and something more at Port Deposit; and there is good reason to believe that it will be brought from the latter place by the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, so as to be sold in this market at thirty cents, or less, per bushel.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature met on Tuesday last. A quorum of both houses being present they each proceeded to business. In the Senate, William Marks was re-elected Speaker, as was Joseph Lawrence in the chamber of Representatives. On Wednesday, Mr. Sutherland read a bill in his place, repealing the act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandize. On Thursday the Governor's message was received in the two branches of the legislature.—From which we have room only for a small extract relating to the state penitentiaries, now building, and on the utility of introducing the Tread-Mill into present use in the different prisons throughout the commonwealth.

The two new state Penitentiaries now erecting in or near the cities of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, are progressing with as much activity and industry as the nature of the undertaking will permit. The Commissioners appointed to superintend the latter, have adopted a plan, designed on the principle of arranging the cells on the radii, instead of placing them on the periphery of a circle, the mode adopted in the building at Pittsburgh. The alterations and deviations from the Pittsburgh design will, it is believed, improve in a still higher degree the utility of solitary labour and confinement, and have received my approbation, after the best consideration I was able to give the subject. A model of the building is deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, where it may be inspected by those who have a desire to examine the principles, which distinguish the construction of this important public work.

When these two new Penitentiaries shall be ready for the reception of convicts, their completion will afford an opportunity of making a practical experiment of a system, uniting mildness with justice, and having for its object the reformation, as well as the punishment, of the unhappy individuals, whose ill conduct and crimes have made the subjects of the law. Although perfection be unattainable by human endeavour, and it cannot be expected of man to devise any system which may not be liable to objection and difficulties, nevertheless it is his duty to profit from the instruction of experience and make it as free from defects as circumstances will permit.

The treading mill, introduced into the prisons of England, as a new mode of punishment and reformation, is represented as producing such beneficial effects in that country, by the diminution of crime and reformation of convicts since its adoption, as to induce me to suggest to the legislature the propriety of enquiring, whether it would be expedient at this time to make the addition of this new species of labour, to our present penitentiary discipline. A model of the wheel has been transmitted by a respectable native of this state now residing in England, to his friend in Philadelphia, who has politely forwarded it to this place, and it is now in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the inspection of such as see proper to enquire into its construction, and the manner in which convicts are employed in its operation.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,		$6,75
RYE do.		4,50
CORN MEAL,		$3½
WHEAT IN GRAIN,		1,30
RYE do.		85
CORN do.	New 50—Old	55
OATS,		34
SHORTS,		27
BARLEY,		70
FLAXSEED,		1,00

Bank Note Exchange.

Corrected at Goodwin's Lottery Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1822.

United States Branches, - - - ½ per cent dis.
New-Hampshire, - - - - 2 per cent. dis.
Burlington, (Vert.) - - - - 3 per cent. dis.

Massachusetts.

	Discount		Discount.
Boston banks	2	Salem	2
Springfield	2	Worcester	2
Hampshire	2	Other notes	2

Rhode-Island.

Providence	2	Other notes	2
Washington	3		

Connecticut.

Middletown	2	Bridgeport	2
Phenix bank	2	Eagle Bank	2
Derby	2	Hartford	2

New-York.

New-York City	par	Ontario	1½
Jacob Barker's	95	Catskill	1½
Albany	½	Middle District	1½
Troy	½	Auburn	1½
Mohawk bank	1½	Geneva	1½
Lansingburg	1½	Utica	1½
Newburg	1½	Plattsburg	5
Newburg branch,	1½	Bank of Montreal	5
Orange county	1½	Canada bank	5

New-Jersey.

Jersey bank	par	Camden State bank	par
Banks in Newark	do.	Trenton	do.
New-Brunswick	do.	Elizabethtown do.	do.
Cumberland,	do.	Patterson do.	do.
Sussex Bank	do.	Morristown do.	do.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia	par	N. [illegible] Bridge Co.	1
Easton	do.	York Bank	1½
Germantown	do.	Chambersburg	2
Montgomery county	do.	Farmers' Bank of Reading	1
Chester county	do	Gettysburg	2
Delaware county	do.	Carlisle Bank	2
Lancaster Bank	do	Pittsburgh	2
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	do.	Centre	12½
Harrisburg	do.	Milton	15
Northampton	do.	Greensburg	12½
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county	1½	Other notes	no sale

Delaware.

Old Bank of Delaware	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Farmers Bank at Dover and branches	do.	Commercial bank of Delaware	par
Laurel bank	50	Branch at Milford	5

Maryland.

Baltimore	½	Hagerstown	2
City Bank	1½	Westminster	2
Annapolis	1	Havre de Grace	2
Branch at Easton	2	Elkton	1½
Do. at Fredericktown	2	Bank of Caroline	15

Virginia.

Richmond	2	Branch at Romney	2
Branches	2	Do. at Charlestown	2
Valley Bank	2a2½	N. W. bank of Virginia, Wheeling	10
Branch at Leesburg	2a2½		

District of Columbia.

Banks at Washington,	1½
Franklin Bank of Alexandria	no sale

North Carolina.

State bank at Raleigh and branches	7½	Cape Fear	7½
		Newbern	7½

South Carolina.

State banks generally	4½

Georgia.

State Banks generally	7½

Kentucky and Tennessee.

All Notes,	no sale

Ohio.

Chillicothe	8	Steubenville,	8
Marietta	8	most others	no sale

New-Orleans.

City Bank Notes,	6½

☞ All kind of Bank Notes, especially those named above, are purchased and sold at GOODWIN'S OFFICE, at the lowest rates.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Abner Kneeland, Mr. JOHN T. BUSHELL, to Miss HANNAH E. MURRAY, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Clay Mr. GEORGE CLAY, to Miss EMMA M. DEHAVEN, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. James Taylor, Mr. HENRY HARVILL, to Miss MARIANNE, daughter of Thomas Hulme, Esq. all of this city.

On Saturday, the 30th ult. at Chester, Pa. by John Caldwell, Esq. Mr. DAVID ROBINETT, jr. to Miss KESSIAH YATES, both of Wilmington, Delaware.

At Friends' North Meeting, on the 3d instant, RICHARD H. LITLE, of Alexandria, (D. C.) to RUTH JAMES daughter of John James, of this city.

In this city, on Monday evening last, SAMUEL D. INGHAM, Esq. member of the House of Representatives of the U. States from Pennsylvania, to Miss DEBORAH K. HALL of Salem, N. J.

On the 28th ult. at Friends' Meeting House, at Germantown, WILLIAM MORRISON, of this city, to ANNA DAWSON, of Bristol township.

On the 21st inst. by J. Glover, Esq. near Woodbury, (N. J.) ISAAC CLARK, to MARY BOATE, and EPHRAIM CLARK, to ANN BOATE, two brothers to two sisters.

On Saturday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. RICHARD BARTELET to Miss JUDITH MARONEY, both of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev George Boyd Mr. ANDREW DONALDSON to Miss MARY W. EYRE, daughter of the late George Eyre, all of Kensington.

On Tuesday evening the 3d inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. JAMES HIGGINS, to Miss MARIA MOORE, all of this city.

DIED,

Suddenly, on Friday evening, the 29th ult. GEORGE SIMPSON, Esq. Cashier of the late U. States and of Stephen Girard's Bank, aged 63.

On Saturday morning last, after a long illness, Mrs. MARY PAGE, aged 47.

On Sunday afternoon, Miss MARGARETTA CURRIE, daughter of Dr. William Currie.

In Baltimore, on the 30th ult. Mrs. SUSAN F. MAYER, consort of C. F. Mayer, of said place, and daughter of Henry Pratt, of this city, aged 26.

On Monday evening, Mrs. HARRIET LUTZ, wife of Mr. Jacob Lutz.

On the 7th ultimo, at St. Johns, Porto Rico, Mr. CHEEVERS, a native of Philadelphia.

On Monday morning, Mr. THOMAS M'KEE, teacher of the Union School of Passyunk and Moyamensing, aged 58.

On the 30th Oct. at Montgomery, Alab. JOHN P. CROWELL, Attorney at Law, aged 27, late of this city son of Thomas Crowell.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. MARY BOWER consort of Mr. Richard F. Bower.

On Tuesday afternoon, suddenly, Mrs. SUSANNAH SHAFFER aged 55, wife of John L. Shaffer.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	26	19	45
In New-York,	28	24	52
In Baltimore,	14	15	29

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, an extensive variety of Domestic Goods.

DRY GOODS.

On Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

NEW-THEATRE.

This Evening, December 7,
Will be presented the Comedy of

THE HONEY MOON.

Duke Aranza,	Mr. Cooper
(his second appearance this season)	
Rolando,	Mr. Jefferson
Juliana,	Mrs. Darley
Zamora (with a Song)	Mrs. Burke.

After which the Comic Opera of

The Children in the Wood.

Walter,	Mr. Jefferson
Josephine,	Mrs. Burke.

Mrs. Entwisle will appear on Monday, as the Soldier's Daughter.

Mr. Wemyss, from the Theatre Royal Bath, is engaged and will appear on Wednesday next.

Lord Byron's Historical Play of the Two Foscari—Coleman's new Musical Drama of the Law of Java—the two Pages of Frederick the Great—M. G. Lewis' melo drama of the Wood Dæmon—Shakspeare's Tragedy of Julius Cæsar will be splendidly revived, and various other new pieces will be immediately produced.

Places in the boxes may be taken of Mr Johnson at the Box Office, from 10 until 4; and on days of performance from 10 until 4 o'clock.

Checks not transferable. Proper officers are appointed who will rigidly enforce decorum.

The Doors will be opened at a quarter past 5, and the curtain will rise at a quarter past 6, precisely.

Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents—Children under 12 years, half price. Thirty-five seats in the Orchestra for sale nightly at Box-office.

CITY THEATRE,—Prune St.

This Evening, December 7, [illegible] the

Road to Ruin,

OR ECLIPSE AGAINST THE FIELD.

Feats of Activity and Agility; and the

Irishman in London.

ALL IN ONE DRAWING,

And all Cash Prizes!

THE Public will please bear in mind that *all* the Prizes in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, Second Class, G. W. WAITE, Manager, will be paid in ☞ CASH on presentation.—The prizes are

$15,000, $2000, $500,

And several of 100, &c.

The last drawing will *positively* take place on MONDAY, the 30th inst. and every ticket will have a fair chance for a prize or blank. The fate of all the tickets is not to be determined by drawing *five numbers only.*

Remember and act wisely. The Cash for prizes in the above Lottery will be paid on presentation at Waite's, as they have been in other Lotteries for twenty-two years past.

Waite's office is open every evening, for the accommodation of that portion of the community whose pursuits in life will not permit them to call at any other time.

Whole Tickets	$8 00	Quarters	$2 00
Halves	4 00	Eighths	1 00

Clubs supplied on liberal terms. Approved promissory notes taken in payment for Tickets.

Apply at WAITE'S

Old established and truly fortunate Lottery Office,

SOUTH WEST CORNER OF

CHESNUT AND THIRD STREETS.

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the first class Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who has sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

Seven Millions of Dollars.

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. ☞ Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought and sold on the lowest terms dec 7—tf

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Storekeepers in want of Bulk Windows or inside Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him: as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY.

No. 5 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets. dec 7—6m*

ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

[ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX]

TAUGHT IN EIGHTEEN LESSONS,

At No. 46, north Fifth Street, 2d door below Arch.

BY virtue of a new system, entitled "*Grammar Simplified, &c.*" recommended by many of the first literary men of the day, (among whom are the Presidents and Professors of nine Colleges and Universities,) as being decidedly *pre-eminent,* in point of facility, to all other Grammars extant.

Expense, Five Dollars, payable in advance.

J. GREENLEAF.

N. B. *Day* and *Evening* classes for *Ladies* and *Gentlemen.* nov 30—4t*

Eight Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Tuesday evening last at the Circus, a SILVER HUNTING WATCH, maker's name, Thomas Wilson, London, No. 567. with steel chain and a gold set Cornelian key attached to it. The above reward will be paid by sending it to ISAAC REED, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 176, North Second Street, corner of Vine.

Watchmakers and others are requested to stop the above, if offered for sale. nov 30—1t*

ADAMS & BURTON,

BOOK BINDERS, No. 22, CHURCH ALLEY.—☞ All orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to with neatness and despatch on the most liberal terms, &c. nov. 30—tf

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS & BELL-FOUNDER, BELL-HANGER, AND LOCKSMITH, Back of No. 42 South Fifth Street, below Walnut. nov. 30—6m

TAVERN TO LET.

ONE of the most central tavern stands for the banks and state house, having the advantage of being accessible from several of the principal streets, and the advantage of the custom of two of the first ball rooms in this city. There are two large rooms and area for meetings exclusive of one of the most convenient and best finished bar rooms in this city.

A line left at this office, addressed to A. B. will be attended to, oct. 26—tf

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

Selected for the Saturday Evening Post.

Clerical Anecdote.—A preacher in a country village illustrating the subject of his morning discourse to his congregation, very emphatically asked, what saith David on this head? just at that juncture his black boy, who had been sent for some meat to the butcher's, whose name was David, coming in and supposing the question directed to him, answered—*Davy say, you have no more, till you pay off de old score.*

A Clergyman having indulged himself too freely in *filling up* his glass too often, went one sabbath into the pulpit, and having given out a hymn to his congregation, sat down—the melody of the sacred song soon lull'd him to sleep, and he continued for some time to play a *treble-bass* with his nose; at length one of the deacons ascended to the sacred desk and told him the hymn *was out*—well, says he, *fill it up, fill it up again!*

A simple Dutchman once approaching a mill, and hearing the clatter of the machinery, imagined it to be some strange voice, deliberately pronouncing in his own language, Ich juckt ihr buckel, Ich juckt ihr buckel, Ich juckt ihr buckel—i. e. I'll tickle your back, I'll, &c. Curiosity prompted him to enter—he gave umbrage to the surly miller—received a drubbing and was turned out. The miller had occasion to alter the movement of his machinery, and the unlucky Dutchman as he retired had the mortification to be taunted, as he fancied, by the flippant mill, with, gelt Ich habt ihr buckel gejuckt, gelt Ich habt ihr buckel gejuckt, gelt Ich habt ihr buckel gejuckt—ha, didn't I tickle your back, ha didn't, &c.

An Irishman being asked, how do you call potatoes in Ireland? *Fath*, says he, we dont call 'em at all, for when we want 'em we go and gat 'em.

Singular Epitaph.—In a church at Amsterdam there is a very ancient funeral monument of white marble, on which are engraved a pair of *slippers* of a very singular kind, with this inscription (*Effen Nyt*) which means *exactly*; and the story of this singularity is this:—A man who was very rich, but who was a *bon vivant* took it into his head that he was to live a certain number of years, and no longer; under the impression of this idea, he calculated that if he spent so much a year, his estate and his life would *expire together.* It accidentally happened that he was not mistaken in either of his calculations; he died precisely at that time which he had presented to his fancy, and had then brought his fortune to such a predicament that after the paying his debts he had nothing left but a *pair of slippers*: his relations buried him in a creditable manner, and had the slippers carved on his tomb, with the above laconic device.

AVARICE OUTWITTED.

The case of John Eyre, who though worth upwards of 30,000*l.* was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation, for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail.—An anecdote is related of Mr. Eyre, which shows the natural depravity of the human heart. An uncle a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman, who was his intimate friend, and committed it to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only 500*l.* leaving the bulk to his nephew and heir-at-law, Mr. Eyre.—Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. E. rummaging his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of 500*l.* for the clergyman, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to have died intestate. The clergyman, coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will? On being answered in the negative, he very coolly put his hand into his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, and in which the testator had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of 500*l.* to his nephew.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have entered into partnership under the firm of ALCORN & BROWN, at No. 13 Dock Street, where they offer for Sale a General Assortment of FINDINGS &c. They also manufacture all kinds of Boot-trees and Lasts, or any article in the line which demands the application of their art.

HENRY ALCORN,
JOSEPH BROWNE.
oct. 5—tf

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH MAKERS, No. 106, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold an Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c., which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. oct 5—tf

ANDREW MOORE's

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality. Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 6—tf

Hugh Downing,

CABINET, Chair and Venetian Blind Maker, No. 90 South Second Street, second door below the Coffee House. Having just commenced business, he flatters himself by promptitude and exactness in the execution of all orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of public favour.
june 15—6m

A. ATKINSON'S
SUPERIOR PATENT SPRING RIDING SADDLES,
AND PATENT LAPORTE BRIDLES, &c.

HAVING purchased of JOHN J. MORRIS, of the city of New-York, the sole and entire right of making and vending his newly invented SPRING SEAT and SPRING POINTED SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers them for Sale,

AT HIS SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTORY,
No. 5 North Fifth street.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principle on which they are constructed—Nearly two years' trial of the above Saddles in New York, has rendered comments unnecessary—confident of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority.

The Laporte Bridles are constructed in such a manner as to curb the most vicious Horse without injuring him, and with perfect ease and safety to the rider. They are well adapted for Ladies, and persons not in the practice of riding, as it gives them full power over the Horse in cases of fright.—They can also be applied to Harness of every description. Also, for sale, an assortment of Superior STEEL and PLATED BITTS and STIRRUPS.

N. B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Spring Saddles for trial, if required. june 13—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. aug 3—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

Union Canal Lotteries,

NEW SERIES,

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME OF THE FOURTH CLASS,

1 of	$3000 is	$3000
1	2030	2030
1	1500	1500
3	500	1500
4	400	1600
28	50	1400
56	25	1400
106	16	5136
1890	8	15120
2140 Prizes.		$32736
3276 Blanks.		
5456 tks. at $6,		$32736

Will be drawn on the 5th of February next, or sooner.

SCHEME OF THE FIFTH CLASS,

1 of	$6000 is	$6000
1	4000	4000
1	1948	1948
3	1500	4500
4	1000	4000
31	100	3100
31	50	1550
62	25	1550
136	12	2332
2325	6	13950
2645 Prizes.		
4495 Blanks.		
7140 tks. at $6,		$42840

Will be drawn on the 2d April next, or sooner.

The tickets in the Fourth Class are formed by the combination of 35 numbers, and those in the Fifth Class by the combination of 36 numbers, in the same manner as were the tickets in the three preceding classes of the new series, and the drawing of five *numbers* will determine the fate of all the tickets in either Scheme; particulars of which, in other bills, will soon be given.

The tickets in the above lotteries will be sold a few days at the Scheme Price, for notes current at the several banks in this city, but will soon advance in price.

Tickets and Shares in proportion, for Sale at

Gibbs' Lucky Lottery Office,

No. 44, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The Cash will be paid for all prizes, sold at the above Office, as soon as drawn. Orders (post paid) thankfully received and promptly attended to. Clubs dealt with on the most reasonable terms. All Lottery information given gratis.

It will be recollected that No. 2491, the prize of $5000 in the second class, new series, and the highest prize in the first class, was sold and paid at GIBBS's far famed office. nov 30—tf

Dancing Academy.

A. BONNAFFON'S Dancing School opened, according to former advertisements, on the 30th of September last, at his room, South Fourth street, No. 62½, third door below Library street, and continues to teach upon the same method as heretofore. Any patronage in his profession will be gratefully acknowledged.

Days of Tuition, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; for terms apply at the above room, or his dwelling, No. 100 Union street. His Ball and Cotillion parties for the benefit of Scholars, will soon take place, of which due notice will be given.—Subscription for the Balls opened at his Room.

A. B. has since the publication of a communication in Relf's Gazette of the 30th September last, been anticipating the pleasure of addressing the public to return his warmest thanks to that Dancing Muse Terpsichoria, for her very flattering observations in said communication, and hopes she will preside at his first Ball, and make good the following French words:

Terpsychore excite au bruit des instruments
Joint a des pas legers de Justes mouvemens
Nov. 16—3t

REMOVAL.

MRS SHALLUS,

INFORMS her Patrons that she has removed her CIRCULATING LIBRARY, to No. 115, SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House—where she will be happy to serve them with all the NEWEST and most approved works. Present price of Subscription—$5, per annum—$2 75, half yearly—$1 50, quarterly.
jan 20—tf

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Filligree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 16 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backgammon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

JEWELLERY, &c.

SAMUEL WITHINGTON, 119 Chesnut street returns thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that they can be supplied, as usual, with Jewellery in its various branches, at wholesale, of his own manufactory, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Ladies can be supplied, as heretofore, with ornamental hair work, in all its branches, in a private room adjoining the store. oct 5—6m*

J. CAMPBELL.
MERCER & TAILOR,

HAS commenced business at the South East corner of DOCK and SECOND STREETS, Philadelphia, where orders will be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the most fashionable manner, at the following prices:

FOR MAKING

A Tight-bodied Coat,	$5 50
A Frock do,	5 50
A pair of Pantaloons,	
A Vest,	1 25

nov 9—6m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Ladies' Shoe Store.

THE Ladies of Philadelphia, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has commenced the Ladies' Shoe manufacturing business, in the Stand recently occupied by T. Philips, No. 52 Race Street; where he hopes by low prices, good work, and punctuality in executing all orders, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. L. W. RYCKMAN.
sept.28—tf

OLD COLUMBIAN
COACH LINE
For NEW-YORK.

Through in Twelve Hours.

VIA Bordentown and South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, over a gravel turnpike. First line leaves the upper side of Market street wharf, every morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrives in New-York by steam boat Olive Branch, at six o'clock same evening. Breakfast and dine on board. Fare only $4

Second line leaves the same wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock. Take coach at Bordentown, proceed to Perry's Hotel, South Amboy, where they lodge, and from thence by steam boat to New-York, where they arrive at 10 o'clock next morning. Fare only $2 50.

This line is inferior to none between the two cities as the coaches are all new, good horses, with careful drivers. The proprietors therefore solicit a share of public patronage.

For seats apply at Yohe's Hotel, North Fourth street, C. Bailey, U. S. Mail and Citizens Coach Office, No. 20, south Third street, and at the steam boat office, No. 3 Market street.

John Bowman,
Joseph E. Fisher, } *AGENTS FOR*
Chester Bailey, Wm. Arnel & Co.
may 11—tf PROPRIETORS

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third st. directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern Shoes.
aug 3—tf JOSEPH [illegible]

MR. PERSICO

HAVING returned to this city, takes this method of expressing his thanks to the public for their past favours, and informing them that he will resume his profession, in taking Likenesses in Miniature, at a very moderate price, at

No. 36, SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

The Office lately occupied by Messrs. Swift and Browne, where he solicits a renewal of past favours.

Private Lessons will be given in the art of DRAWING—or, Mr. P. will attend at Boarding Schools. For further information apply at his room. nov 2—tf

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. july 13—6m

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, thankful for the great encouragement he has already received, wishes a continuance of the public patronage as he has a large and general assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plumb and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FRENCH.

N. B. Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber.
Moorestown, N. J. Oct 15 1822 (19—6m*

The Select Didactic Seminary,

IN Fromberger's Court (Second street, between Market and Arch) which is now vacated, will be reopened on the 20th inst.

A class will be instructed in Drawing and Penmanship on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

A class will also be opened for instructing Adults in English Grammar, on principles calculated to insure a good knowledge of parsing in 25 lessons.

Application may be made at the Seminary, or at No. 13, opposite. PARDON DAVIS.
aug. 3—6m

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 3—tf

To Fullers and Manufacturers.

FULLERS' BOARDS

OF superior quality, for sale by RICHARDS JOHNSON, No. 31, Market street. Also, for sale as above a large and general assortment of good BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, STATIONARY, &c. which together with a large stock of SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled to order and bound to any pattern.

*** RAGS and QUILLS taken in exchange.
July 6—tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

C. P. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLE and PENCIL CASE MANUFACTORY, from No. 89 south Second street, to No. 45 Chesnut street, three doors above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the above Articles, of a superior quality.—He thanks his friends and the public for former favours, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.
nov 16—6m JACOB STOCKMAN.

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Emollient Vegetable
Sultana
Palm
Oriental
Cocoanut
} Fancy Soaps {
Rose
Violet
Benzoin
Soap
Bandana, &c. &c.

London Windsor Soap,
Do. Lavender Water,
Milk Roses, Bouquet Lavender,
Honey Water, Vegetable Essence,
Extract Roses, Pasta de Cristagna.

BRUSHES and COMBS,

Of every description.

A fine Assortment of RODGERS's

PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Morocco Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purses, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNERS,
No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank
oct. 5—tf

JUST PUBLISHED

BY BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37 Market street, Philadelphia CONVERSATIONS ON ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX being an Abstract of Conversations on English Grammar, to which Exercises in False Syntax are annexed; adapted to the use of families and schools. By CHARLES M. INGERSOLL.

There is no other method of teaching that of which any one is ignorant, than by means of something already known.—*Dr. Johnson.*
oct 26—tf

Joseph Richards,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Grocery business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Weesp Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St Croix do. —L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do in bottles or draft—Cherry Bounce,—with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic liquors—Fresh Bordeaux Sallad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Teas, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—Brown Lump and Loaf Sugar—Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I. and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention. aug 10—tf

To Merchants and others.

JONES & HARRISON,

Silk, Woollen, Cotton Dyers, Scourers, &c.
No. 102½ ARCH STREET.
SOUTH SIDE, A FEW DOORS ABOVE FIFTH,

BEG leave to inform their friends, customers and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 98 Union, to the old Dying establishment, No. 102½ Arch Street, and fitted it up in a manner that is now calculated to Dye, Restore, and refold Piece Goods of every description, equal to any other establishment in this city.—They, therefore, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, under the full assurance of being able to give the utmost satisfaction in the performance of their work.

N. B. Black for mourning or any other family articles dyed to pattern, or cleaned at the shortest notice. ☞ A large Iron Pan, suitable for Soap boilers or Glue manufacturers, for Sale cheap.
sept 14—tf

Impediments of Speech.

W. CHAPMAN, No. 187, Pine Street, Philadelphia, having cured himself and four gentlemen, of whom he can show the most satisfactory certificates and give reference to, is desirous of extending the like benefit to all persons troubled with Stuttering or Stammering.

It is particularly requested that applications will only be made between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning and the same hours in the evening.

All letters must be post paid. may 11—tf

JOHN CULIN, SON & CO.
TAILORS,

No. 14, Market Street, and
No. 5, S. FRONT STREET,

Have just received and opened, a large and elegant assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

THESE Goods, for style and quality, are not exceeded by any in the city—any of which will be made to measure, on terms that cannot fail meeting the approbation of those that may honour them with their custom.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A handsome and fashionable assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of

DRESS COATS, } NEW MARKET COATS
SURTOUTS, } PANTALOONS, VESTS,
BOX COATS, } With a variety of other

CLOTHING, all of which have been recently made of goods selected from the above. Gentlemen purchasing by the quantity, would find it conducive to their advantage to call, as their terms will be the most reduced for cash.

Also, 200 Tartan Plaid Cloaks,
Fine Linen Shirts, plain and ruffled, of various qualities,
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.
oct 12—6m

Tooth Ache Cured.

Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist,

FROM LONDON.

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and presented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish, but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 50 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.
aug 10—3m

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks. Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknife handles, and warranted goods; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct 6—tf

OLDRIDGE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA.

J. OLDRIDGE begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the United States and elsewhere, that he has discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing the hair from falling off, in the short space of FORTY-EIGHT HOURS after the first application.

This *Balm* will also restore hair on bald places, and speedily cure the dandruff. He now considers it altogether useless to continue to give signatures, its utility being universally known in Philadelphia, and hundreds are at this time receiving their hair again. J. O. begs leave to return thanks to the generous Americans, for the liberal encouragement bestowed upon his capillary restorative since its first discovery, and hopes to merit a continuation of their favours. Prepared and sold at one dollar per bottle, and half bottle 50 cents, at No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, by
july 6—tf JOHN OLDRIDGE.

S. PAGE & SON,

BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission. Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Fifty cents charge for an entry. june 8—tf

Schuylkill Navigation Inn.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has made the best arrangements for their accommodation, at his establishment on High street, at the N. E. corner of Schuylkill Third street, by the addition of a very commodious room, &c. He will have constantly on hand, a stock of the choicest Liquors, and hopes, by his attention to those who may favour him with their custom, to merit a share of patronage and support.

THOMAS GARNER.
june 15—tf

SILVEIRA & BROWNE,

WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No. 63 South Second Street, between Norris and Gray's Alleys, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a handsome assortment of superfine Black and Blue CLOTHS, with a variety of other fashionable colours; a fine assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the newest fashion; together with a large assortment of PLAID CLOAKS, which will be disposed of at a very low rate. Any of the above will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and as they are provided with the best workmen, they flatter they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom. nov 23—tf

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER SPOONS, &c &c. JAMES PETERS.
Nov 23—tf

ROBERT S. ENGLISH,

HOUSE CARPENTER, No. 31, Strawberry street, carries on all the various branches of Carpentry, on very reasonable terms for CASH. He will warrant his work to be equal, both for durability and elegance, to any in the city.

PACKING BOXES made at the shortest notice.

*** All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Bricklayers and Masons Tools, the property of a person declining business, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, on application to JACOB S. CUNITZ, St. Ann street, between Schuylkill Sixth and Seventh streets. sept 14—tf

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 33 Pine STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he will dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.
aug 3—tf

John Burton,—Printer,

BACK of 111 Chesnut street.—Book Printing, Cards, Blanks, Circulars, Hand-bills, &c. executed with neatness and despatch on the most liberal terms. nov. 30—tf

SICKELS & FARR.
Venetian Shutter & Parlour

Blind Manufacturers,
No. 56, LOCUST STREET,

HAVING lately commenced the above business solicit their friends and the public to give them a call. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a superior style, and lower prices than at any other manufactory in the city of Philadelphia.

OLD BLINDS painted and trimmed.

N. B.—Cabinet Furniture neatly repaired at the shortest notice. oct. 19—tf

FREDERICK KLETT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist, Oil and Colourman,

No 261, N. E. corner of Callowhill & Second sts.

RESPECTFULLY offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs, such as Logwood, Redwood Nicaragua Wood, Fustic, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cudbear, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cochineal, &c. Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chromic Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Umber, Whiting, &c.; with a general assortment of Window Glass.

☞ The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. july 13—tf

Pro Bono Publico.

F. VARIN,

TEACHER OF LANGUAGES, No. 77, ARCH STREET, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that these languages, viz. Latin, Spanish, French and German, are taught, according to his own approved plan, on such liberal terms, as to accommodate all such as may be disposed to encourage learning. For the benefit of study, students are received, according to age and situation, on the following terms: one Class of Young Ladies, and another of young gentlemen at 12 dollars each per annum, payable in advance. Evening classes are formed as usual. For further particulars and references, enquire as above.

N. B.—F. Varin teaches also in the Academies of the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. Engles, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Denison. oct 5—2m